SOME NEW BOOKS

dorem e flenaparre and Elizabeth Parterent Enter the aufficiently apt name of The Busherque Napotem Mr. P. W. Renersque take are their and floorings has politiched life of frost government brother of the great Supposeous settle married, first Elizabeth Patterney of Haltimers, and autoroppently the Princetor Catherine of Wittenstorn fin for he on home this is the first Emellet Sustantive of Joseph Bonavarte, although a secret major Francis broated have began SHIP and contamplacing it must have tions difficult to find anything to entryfice in the character or damps of the ex-King of Westphalia, but under the Mesonal Entpire one Baron da Cress excepted the face and so did a M Martinat, who wanted to please the ex-Ring's attractive daughter the Princepor Mathities Mr Spreamet Bas fried to paint denome precisely as he unclinguised by the gilding touch of Bonspartials or by the blackening touch o Bourton or Republican partierns. A good dead for to be said about the ex-King's love affairs. It would be impossible for them out. Pretty nearly the whole of his shift life was devoted to them. "Jerome the stateman', imagined by M. Martine did not exist. It was Jorone the rate derome the spendthrift, derome the deeigner of court costumes, Jerome the instor of baths of Hordeaux or of rum. who ruled the kingdom of Westphalia for his brother. The political story of that short lived monarchy belongs to the life of the great Napoleon rather than to that of Jerome its maladministrator.

Jerome Bonaparte was born in Alaccia 6n November 15, 1784. He was the youngest the eight children surviving out of hirteen born to Charles Bonaparte, or, as he then was called, Carlo Mariadi Buonas parte, by Maria Letizia Ramelino. There seems to have been no little resemblance between the characters of Charles and the youngest son, for the former's reputation was that of a vain and estentatious man, predigal with his money. It is certain that he died very poor. Of the mother's characteristics it is hard to find a single one in Jerome, though he remained far longer under her care than did any of his brothers. Next to Napoleon, he was the object of her special love, perhaps bee greater resemblance to his father. Exceedingly little is known of Jerome's early years. Some reminiscences dictated long afterward by his mother described him as amusing himself by "drawing comic figures on the walls," whereas Napoleon in childhood had shown a preference for a drum and a wooden sword, and had painted nothing but soldiers. Of education Jerome had only what his mother could give him, and that was little, for to the end of her days this remarkable woman could not write readily, and, though fluent in Italian, always experienced great difficulty in speaking the French language. The boy Jerome was nine years old when the members of his family, who had sided with the French Republic against the Paolist party which brought about the secession of Corsica, had to fly to France and settle down in Marseilles to a hard struggle with poverty. Mme. Bonaparte is described as rising early every morning and apportioning the work of the day which her daughters were to do, while toward evening all sewed, and either Louis read aloud from a paper or a letter. or the mother related stories of the Corsican war for independence. Before the children went to bed, see said an evening prayer. Jerome may have been a listener or a spectator, but it is more probable that he was playing about the streets, for, according to contemporary writers, he was to run completely wild. His mother's vigilance over her youngest son was impaired by the excessive indulgence with which she always treated him.

The rise of the Bonapartes from their up was not so rapid as might be inferred from the fact that Napoleon first made himself famous at Toulon near the end of 1793. The siege of Toulon, however, marked a turning point, though the turn was slow. Joseph and Lucien benefited by the young Frigadier-General's success to get somewhat lucrative appointments. Moreover, Joseph, having become a Commissary-General, was enabled to render his family more than one service after he married Marie Clary, daughter of a rich Marseilles merchant, who gave two queens to Europe-another daughter marrying Bernadotte, and so being the ancestress of the Swedish royal line. It is well known that before the fortunes of Napoleon's family were definitely assured they had to pass through a crisis in which they were nearly wrecked. Napoleon's advancement had been due to the Robespierre faction, and, when the two Robespierres fell, the young General came within a hair's breadth of following them to the scaffold. Only with difficulty, and, perhars. by the aid of Salicetti, a fellow Corsican, did he obtain release from imprisonment and restoration to his rank in the army.

It was after the thirteenth Vendemiaire when Napoleon had established himself as a man of mark in Paris, that he sent for his brother Jerome, then 11 years old, that the boy might begin to receive some education. The school selected was the Collège Irlandais, which had just been started by an Irishman, Patrick MacDermot, in an old Ursuline convent at Saint Germain-en-Laye, outside the capital. Napoleon's primary reason for sending Jerome to this school was doubtless his infatuation for the widow Josephine Beauharnais, whom he was already courting, and whom he married in the following March. Josephine's son, Eugéne, had been sent to MacDermot two years before, while her daughter Hortense had been intrusted to the care of Mme. Campan. About Jerome's school days hardly anything has been recorded. In 1798 he won a prize for geography, and the report is probable enough that masters and pupils alike were proud of having among them the brother of the already great Gen. Bonaparte. After the first victories of Napoleon in Italy his whole family was better off and more pocket money than was good for him was allowed to Jerome. Though still a mere boy thought himself a man, and, as Mme. Junot expresses it, "faisait des sottises" whenever he came to Paris. In the interval between the Italian campaign and the expedition to Egypt, Napoleon withdrew Jerome from the Saint German school, and sent him to the Collège de Juilly, the most famous of the establishments founded by the Otatorians. There is no proof that the boy ever learned much there. He continued to follow a pleasure making career, and often came to Paris, where he was always welcome at the house of Josephine. She lavished spending money on him, and this generosity kept him for a time from joining in the undisguised hostility with which Napoleon's other brothers regarded her. As long as he remained a boy he continued on good terms with his sister-in-law, though later his brothers found means to bring him over to their side against Napoleon's wife, never to be reconciled with her again. What Josephine thought of Jerome in later years may be

in appropriation with Mose found on the representative for the Emperior threater not wrong the French by thinking them as indifferent about themselves as to secopt a prince like forous Bosaparts for their

tin Namicon's return from Egypt his brother's abortoomings in the matter of extraction were obvious to him, and, after the 14 Resembles, the boy was brought to the Pavillon de Flore, where private tutors were gasigned to him. The ensuing life at the Infloring was his intempretion to the politic world, and have he is experied to have mened the affability and politeness for which he was admired under the Second Company The moral formulation on which this pleasing center was laid was searcely worthy of it. this author accepts as jus Junet's description of him at the tions as one who constitued all the levite applifinger and frientity of his family. Charcestor Parenter in his "Histoire de mon Temps" offers for the coung Bangonete a excuse that his brother's rise to supreme power had already accustomed farome to look on himself aron the stope of a throne and that "the Buston sufficed to produce in him the faults which too often result from the education of princes."

With a view to making him something more than a spoiled child, ferome was put into the Chasseurs de la Garde Consulaire, and thus while being kept near the Fire Consul received the benefit of military discipline. A duel, however, which he fought with a fellow guardenan, put an end to his career as a soldier. Napoleon de ided to try the effect of sea air on his youngest brother and sent him to Brest to become a midshipman on board the flagship of a fleet ordered to traverse the Mediterranean and revictual Menou's army in Egypt. Subsequently, he accompanied brother in-law, Gen. Leclere, in the expedition to San Domingo. Of the many applications for money addressed by the young naval officer to his brother whenever his vessel put into port, one of Napoleon's replies survives, in which he says: "Die wanne and I shall be consoled for it, but not if you live sixty years without glory. without use to your country, without leaving behind a trace of your existence would be better not to have existed at all " As a matter of tact Jerome showed no zeal in the payat profession, but in July 1903 by which time he had risen to a lieutenancy, resigned his command of the brig-of-war Epervier and thus escaped capture by the British. Whatever excuse he may have had for abandoning his ship-Napoleon, in the bitterest letter he eve ddressed to the scapegrace, denounced him for deserting the sea and leaving his Admiral without orders be certainly had none for spending a year and a half in the United States after quitting Martinique; unless, indeed, his infatuation for Miss Patterson shall be accounted an excuse.

II. When Jerome Bonaparte landed at Norfolk. Va., on July 20, 1803, he seems to have been sincere in his intention of proceeding at once to France in a neutral vessel. Four days later, he was in Baltimore, where every door was thrown open to him as soon as i became known that the young lieutenant was no less a person than a brother of the famous First Consul of France. He seems

to have arrived in the States with a good deal of money, drawn presumably from France through Napoleon's secretary, Bourrienne, and he was already a master in the art of spending. With his prodigality, his good manners and his moderately good looks, he had no difficulty in getting himself taken at his own valuation by the citizens of the little Maryland seaport. To any one possessing even the slightest acquaintance with Jerome's life, it is quite needless to say that he did not avoid ladies' society during his stay in America. It is to his credit, however, that his only known love affair in the States was, in its beginning, honorable. Unfortunately, the romance had not long developed into marriage before it assumed an aspect entirely disgraceful to Jerome That he suffered before consenting to his

own dishonor is the only mitigation which can be urged, and his suffering was small beside that of his deserted wife. Flizabeth Patterson was 18 years of age when she met Jerome Bonaparte. The fact is here recalled that she was the eldest daughter in a family of thirteen children born to William Patterson, an Irish farmer's son who had come to Philadelphia at the age of 14, and who, from a humble place in a shipping merchant's counting house had risen to a commercial and social position second to none in his adopted country. President Thomas Jefferson, writing to the United States Minister in Paris at the time of Flizateth's marriage to Jerome, described her father as "a man of great worth and of great respectability," and the family's social standing as "the first in the United States." He had given large sums of money in support of the war for independence and was a friend of all the American leaders in that

struggle. The esteem in which he was held and his wealth united to make his eldest daughter prominent in Baltimore, apart from her good looks; and she was, in addition, the belle of the town. She is described as having possessed "the pure Grecian contour." We read that "her head was exquisitely formed, her forehead was fair and shapely, her eyes were large and dark with an expression of tenderness which did not belong to her character; and the delicate loveliness of her mouth and chin, together with her teautifully rounded shoulders and tapering arms, combined to form one of the loveliest of women." The American verdict on her beauty was indorsed by Europe afterward. Mme. Junot found in her appearance a distinct resemblance to Pauline, the most beautiful of the Bonaparte women. With regard to her mental accomplishments. Elizabeth Patterson has been variously described according to the writer's bias, as well educated and as quite ignorant. When she married Jerome her chief characteristics seem to have been ambition, love of pleasure and self-will. Under the influence of the cruel fate which the Bonaparte family brought upon her she developed an admirable courage and a less admirable but pardonable hardness. Her native wit. perhaps stimulated by early reading, was trained by undeserved humiliation into a bitterness which caused it to be said of her afterward that she charmed with her eyes while she slew with her tongue. She has suffered somewhat in reputation from the vindictive reference to her in her father's

to the author of this biography. William Patterson has been accused of secretly promoting the match, but he unquestionably made a considerable outward show of opposition. Writing to the United States Minister in Paris, he declared that he had never encouraged Jerome, but had resisted his pretensions by every means in his power consistent with discretion; finding. however, that nothing short of force or violence could prevent the union, he had, with much reluctance, consented. It is a facthat he sent his daughter to Virginia to place her out of Jerome's reach, but the two were determined to have their way, and gathered from an exclamation made by her | ultimately she was permitted to return to | of Bonaparte. The young mother still be-

will. The vindictiveness may not have

been justified, but her side of the case has

not been set forth in any document known

tennes of the concenting parties were carefully preserved; indeed, according to the biographer, the heldegroom's elother may in existence now for they were kept by tipe wife to the day of his depth. We see told that "ferome's cont was of purple antice broad and amtendered, the white entire most strict reacting for his heefs; He was knee breeches, his shown harf diamond humbles and his hair was problemed cepter when committeestily from the after on marked formif dross at that time was hieffy an aid for section off beauty for a franthe of the earling guests in recovered to have east that he could have put all the bride's elethes in his poeker, and arother witness relates in horror that she only wore a single garment underneath. To the world, however, her tollet was an frelien migatin gown, and afficient with old lace and with pourty

The First Consul's anger at this mar riage is well known. In January, 1904, he had been informed of the engagement and of its breaking off, and had immediately sent orders for his brother to return to France, orders, however, which did not reach Jerome until May. The news had not produced on the Bonnouries generally the effect which it had on Napoleon. Joseph. for example, was quite reconciled to idea, and spoke about investing money American funds to enable Jerome to go living in the United States, Robert Patterson, who had been sont to France is the hope of propitiating the great man and who visited Lucien Bonaparte three days after his arrival, was assured by the latter that Mme. Bonavarte, he himself and the rest of the family approved the match all, in fact, except the First Consul,

who did not for the present concur with them his action being dictated by policy with which his family had nothing to do. He advised that Jerome should stay in United States, and even get naturalized there. In speaking as he did, Lucien, who had recently married his second wife against Napoleon's wishes, exhibited his usual independence of character, but, in a few weeks time he himself was in exile because of his marriage, and within a few months the rest of the family was, outwardly at least, in agreement with Napoleon's policy toward Jerome.

Napoleon allowed some time to elapse before he took any decided steps. It was not until April 20, 1804, that his Minister of Marine informed the French Consul-General at Washington that Jerome must at once obey the orders already sent for his return on a French frigate, but that "all captains French vessels should be prohibited from receiving on board the young person with whom he had formed a connection it being the First Consul's intention that she should not set foot in France-and, did she come thither, that she should be sent back immediately to the United States. In a personal letter to Jerome the Minister of Marine quoted what Napoleon had said to him. "I will receive Jerome if he leaves the young person in America, and comes hither to associate himself with my fortunes. If he brings her with him, she shall not set foot in the territory of France. If he comes alone, I will forgive the error of a moment and the fault of youth. Faithful services and the conduct which is due to himself will regain for him all my kind-

Napoleon's decision reached Jerome In August, 1804, simultaneously with the news of the proclamation of an empire, so that in the same hour the young husband knew himself to be the brother of an emperor and to be commanded to renounce his wife In a letter written in June to the French Consul-General Napoleon had declared that Jerome could not have hoped to have his marriage recognized as valid, and that he, Napoleon, consideral it as null. He quoted a French statute on the subject, and stated that he could not permit

family to break the law. Still confident that the sight of Elizabeth would soften the Emperor's heart, Jerome, on March 3, 1805, set sail in one of his fatherin-law's vessels, and about a month later reached Lisbon. Napoleon had taken his precautions. In February of the same year a solemn protest had been published nominally by Jerome's mother, Mme. Letizia Bonaparte, against the American marriage, and about a week later Napoleon had published a decree which, alluding to his mother's protest against "the pretended marriage of her son, Jerome Bonaparte, minor, contracted in a foreign country without his mother's consent, and without previous publication in the place of his domicile," forbade civil officials of the empire to receive on their registers a transcription of the certificate of celebration of the ceremony. Some weeks later a further decree reenforced the former, and pronounced the marriage null and any offspring from

s well known that Jerome's wife was not allowed to land in Lisbon-Portugal. Spain and Holland, as well as France, having been closed to her by the desire of Emperor Napoleon. Jerome himself received peremptory order to proceed to Italy, there to meet his imperial brother. Jerome lost no time in complying with the order, being still apparently confident that he would soon be able to send for his wife. Reaching Turin on April 24, 1805, he sent an appeal to his brother, who was at Alessandria. The appeal had no effect upon Napoleon, who absolutely refused to see Jerome until he should announce himself ready to yield to his elder brother's will. Eleven days were passed by the young man with two alternatives before his eyes-either to surrender unconditionally or to keep his sacred word to his wife and undergo what disgrace Napoleon might choose to inflict upon him. The biographer opines that the Jerome of a later period might not have hesitated so long, but at this time he was still much in love. Eventually, he brought himself, however, to make the required submission, though, manifestly, with mental reservations. His submission was expressed in a letter which is lost, but in Napoleon's answer, which survives, we read: There are no faults in your conduct which a sincere repentance does not efface in my eyes. Your union with Miss Patterson is null in religion, as in law. Write to Miss Patterson to return to America. I will grant her a pension of 60,000 francs during her life, on condition that in no event shall she bear my name, to which she has no right, her marriage being non-existent. You yourself must make her understand that you have not been, and are not, able to change the nature of things. Your marriage being thus annulled of your own free will, I will restore to you my friendship." Meanwhile Elizabeth, after remaining | The young man, although gratified at the

for nearly a month on board her father's vessel off Lisbon, was conveyed to Holland, but there again was forbidden to land. Not until May 19 did she place herself beyond the power of Napoleon by disembarking on English soil. In England she avoided publicity as much as possible, for political reasons, as well as on account of ber physical condition. On July 7, 1805, she gave birth to a son, to whom the name Jerome Napoleon was given, and who became the founder of the American family

lieved in her husband's honor, and concliuforf that he ment have been imprisoned by his brother. The news, however, which presently arrived from the Continent hanged for original decision to remain in Surape till the following opring. When it tonesten place that her heat and's proteslations were inconsistent with his conduct wife determined to accept the shelter of her former frome In Sneamher she esturned to the United States with her ohild, there countrie down for position which for our was above all others estaporating To be morsty an injured her sine of comer in finitimize accepted the original of fator to one who had aspered to be a princess Europe The Emperor," she wrote 'huseland mor hands, on what I have most on earth my Pattimore obscurity Even that short could not destroy the acmeration I felt for his gentus and glory I have ever been an imperial floring arte quired meme "

The relations between Jerome and his wife during the seven years following their esparation at Liston need not detain us derome was displaced, or pretended to he displement, at Elizabeth's going to England, and complained of the proceeding to her father, as though Napoleon had not rendered it impossible for the young woman land on the Continent of Europe. In another letter to his father-in-law Jerome expressed the wish that Elizabeth should return to America and wait in her former home until he should have obtained her recall from the Emperor. Throughout the summer of 1805 he kept on assuring his "dear little wife" that all his love and his life were hers, and beseeching her. after their son's birth, to believe that he would never entertain the thought of abandoning her. As late as October, 1805, he declared to her: "I love my country, and love glory, but I love them as a man accustomed to fear nothing, who will never forget that he is the father of Jerome Napoleon, and the husband of Elise,"

Not contenting himself with separating husband and wife and declaring their union illegal, the Emperor Napoleon had in May, 1805, despatched Cardinal Fesch to Rome with a letter requesting Pope Pius VII to annul Jerome's marriage. The Pope felt himself constrained to say that he found no reason for annulling a marriage duly performed by the Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, and that, as for the point about the young woman being a Protestant, the Church, though disapproving of such marriages, acknowledged them as valid. Obtaining no help from the Vatican, Napoleon had recourse to the Gallican Church, on which he could count, and in October, 1805, the American marriage was declared null by an ecclesiastical court in Paris.

Jerome, though he continued to write to Elizabeth down to the year 1812, ceased to speak of the possibility of a reunion after he had been declared free of his marriage and interested himself in his son rathe than in his wife. After July 17, 1806, when he wrote very briefly to say that he was well. he remained silent for almost two years. In 1808 however, after he had been made King of Westphalia, he proposed to have his son sent to him, but Elizabeth and her family declined the proposal. In November of the same year Jerome wrote to offer her the principality of Smalkalden in Westphalia, with a pension of 200,000 francs Elizabeth replied that "Westphalia year. was a large kingdom, but not large enough for two queens. Moreover, she preferred being sheltered under the wing of an eagle to hanging from the bill of a goose." The eagle, of course, was Napoleon, who kept his promise of allowing her 60,000 francs a year up to the date of his fall. The rebu kept Jerome silent for three years, after which he wrote to her for the last time, signing the letter "Your affectionate and good friend."

After taking leave of each other on the

vessel in the harbor of Lisbon they never met but once and that was under remarkable circumstances. Not long after the death of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena a dramatic accident brought Jerome face to face with his past. Walking with his second wife, Catherine of Würtemberg, in the gallery of the Pitti Palace at Florence, he suddenly saw before him his former wife With an agitated whisper to Catherine as to the reason, he led her from the gallery, and they left Florence. Not a word was exchanged between Jerome and Elizabeth and they never saw each other again. She had procured a divorce from him in Maryland after the empire's downfall, possibly for the purpose of guarding herself agains any financial claims that Jerome might try to make. Although, however, she was never to meet Jerome after the encounter in Florence, his first wife's story and his continued to touch. The connecting link was the son whom he had tried to have brought to Westphalia in 1808. Elizabeth had reasonably refused to part with her child at that time, but after the social tri umphs which she enjoyed in Europe on her second visit she brought the young Jerome Napoleon from Baltimore and sent him to school at Geneva, whence he came to join his mother in Italy at the age of sixteen. During his sojourn in Italy higrandmother (Mme. Mère), his uncles Lucien and Louis and his aunt Pauline all received the boy with affection, and recognized him as Jerome's eldest son. A project was even formed of a marriage between him and Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte who was living in the United States unde the name of the Comte de Survilliers. In a letter written to her father in November. 1821, Elizabeth Patterson says: "Mme. Mère knowing the state of Jerome's finances and the impossibility of his ever doing anything for any one, wishes Joseph to provide for this child by a marriage. I have given my consent." Pauline Bonaparte, whose husband, Prince Borghese, allowed her a handsome income, in spite of her unfaithfulness, promised to leave \$30,000 francs to her nephew and niece if they married. The plan was never carried out, "Bo," as nie mother called him, ultimately marrying some one else. In 1821-23, however, the idea was cherished by both sides of the

It is true that Jerome, senior, had no spoken yet, and at this time did not even see his eldest son, who presently went home to study for three years at Harvard. The meeting came about in 1826, when Jerome and Catherine were living at Rome and Elizabeth at Florence. It was arranged that the young man should visit his father's home. He did so, and wrote to his maternal grandfather at Baltimore: "From my father I have had the most cordial reception, and am treated with all possible kindness and affection. * * * I have not seen mamma for four months; she is still at Florence welcome given to him by his grandmother and the other Bona partes, desired, as he told his grandfather, to return to America. "to whose government, manhers and customs I am so much attached." His desire was satisfied. His marriage in Baltimore in 1829, though it was a great blow to his mother, was made the ground of general congratulations on the part of the Bona partes, who by that time had abandoned their idea of a marriage between him and

Joseph's daughter. Thenceforth the name

of Prince Jerome's first wife enters no more

into his history. That of their son is heard again, when, coming to France with ret exceller derectes, his sent, he can as well received by Nagoties III, that the juniously of his helf-breather, the co-culied Prince Napolson, son of Jaroma by Catherine of detembers, was around. The old Prince forome was induced by Prince Napolfon for protest against the legitimary of the here being recognized, and desped him to leave France. He was obliged, bestever, for our five son declared, by decrees of August, mas, resident dans to quality to Property, and the grantem sers ing with honor as a Pesnely hantenant in five author points out, never thatasa that the influences exerted by Prince Sanniegn after his father's death prevented the legitimacy of his build-brother mong legally entraining in the Property

For a number of years after 1884 Jerom

wife's death the revenue previously de

rived from Wartemberg came to an end

The former Prince Royal of Wortenberg

who had succeeded his father on the throne

his sister's pension after her death out of love for her husband. The allowance from the Czar Alexander I. stopped also when cousin Catherine died. The death of his faithful and devoted companion, who had forgiven all his develictions, was thus in every way a heavy blow to Jerome. She died with her husband's hand to her lips and her children at her side. Her last words were: "What I loved most in the world was you Jerome. I wish I could say farewell to you in France." She was 57 years of age and had been married for twenty-seven years, which in spite of all she would have insisted upon calling twentyseven years of happiness. Financially the widowed husband was now quite ruined. His establishment in Florence could be kept up no longer. He retired to a country house in the neighborhood, which was al that his credit could support. Two years later his mother died in Rome. Jerom and Lucien were the only sons present at her deathbed. Her scrupulous division of her savings left to her youngest born only his just proportion of the inheritance. She knew too well that she could do but little to relieve the wants of a prodigal who had persistently neglected her advice and to whom she had transmitted so little of her own character. More years of neediness and struggle followed, until at last, in 1840, six years after Catherine's death had reduced him so low, two marriages raised Jerome from his abasement. His daughter Mathilde wedded a multimillionaire Russian noble, Prince Demidoff, and he himself contracted a third union with a Florentine widow, the Marchesa Bartolini-Badelli. Of the three wives of Jerome Bonaparte the third was destined to suffer the hardest fate. She was rich, well born and possessed of good locks. One of Jerome's biographers who saw her nine years after her marriage she was then 49-described her as still beautiful and distinguished. Moreover, according to this authority, she was sweet, charitable and "the best of creatures," but unhappily indolent and languid in her way. Jerom could offer her his debts and whatever was his mysterious attraction, but he would not agree to anything better than a morganatic marriage. Although fifteen years his junior, and able with her fortune to pay off all his obligations, she accepted the terms and established him once more in Florence in a life of ease. She hoped perhaps, that he would one day concede o her the full rights of a wife, but he insisted to the end of their life together that she should be styled "Madame la Marquise and so addressed her himself.

Having been permitted at the end of September, 1847, by the Government of Louis Philippe to return to France with the was in Paris when the revolution of 1848 took place. The author of this book ironically terms Jerome's proclamation of ad hesion to the republic a masterpiece of patriotism. His son, the Prince Napo leon, professed equal enthusiasm, but, unluckily for him, carried his fervor so far as to write to his uncle of Würtemberg. signing himself "Citizen Bonaparte," where upon the King cut off a pension of 30,000 france a year which he had previously allowed the Prince for his services in the Würtemberg army. So good a republican, he said, could not take a pension from a tyrant like himself.

For the remaining years of Jerome's life however, there was no question of financial distress. The Marquise Bar tolini's money had relieved him from that and the republic rewarded the "Old Soldier of Waterloo" with the post of governor of the Hôtel des Invalides, to which an annual salary of 45,000 francs was attached. The elevation of his nephew Louis Napo. leon to the Presidency was followed by his restoration to the rank of General and with another 12,000 francs a year The metamorphosis of Louis Napoleon from President into Emperor in December, 1852, assured to his uncle tranquillity and high honors for the remainder of hi days. The Presidency of the Senate wea followed by the gift of a Marshal's baton, and the rank of Prince Imperial established him and his son on the very steps of the throne. Only his inveterate habit of spendng more than his income, whatever its size, remained to trouble him. To the end of his life he was looked on as a pattern of manners, but this outward appearance of courteous and venerable age was belied by his domestic life. To the last generous and wasteful, the ex-King found his chief amusement in the society of the opposite sex. To his third wife he was continually unfaithful, and he fell at length a victim to the wiles of a woman who ruled him the last eight or nine years of his life. There seems to have been but little ground for Jerome's infatuation with the tall red haired creature that she is described as being, but for her sake he not only behaved atrociously to the Marquise, but even took under his protection her husband, a ruined gambler and debauchee whose function it became to act as buffcon and fool to his patron.

The death of Jerome Bonaparte took place in the summer of 1860, in the seventyfifth year of his age. After receiving the sacraments of his Church he died peacefully, with both Napoleon III and the Princesse Mathilde at his bedside. A State funeral was accorded to him, and a Bishop pronounced an oration on the brother of the great Napoleon. It should be added that in death he received more true honor than he had any right to expect. At the tomb of this burlesque Napoleon a woman knelt to weep and pray. It was the Marquise Bartolini, returned from Florence to attend his funeral, who, though monstrously accused and cruelly cast off by him, was unable to forget him now that he was dead,

The Origin of Life.

It is a discussion of the most interesting question ever propounded to science, namely, the physical basis and definition of

of 350 pages entitled The Origin of Life by Jones Herran Brone (Frederick A Stokes Company). In a preface the author cuggests that the reader may with advantage to himself pass over two chapters dealing with the phonomena of proresents, inserticle as these may divert attention from the main autiped if the mind is not specially familiar with physical conceptions. These chapters, of a purely physical and mmowhee technical nature ive introduced, we get informed, to illutrate the way in which the phone that Mr. Burke calls physical meratolism admits of comparison with highly complace biological affects. The author, of course, does not pretend to have solved the problem of the origin of life, his utmost claim being to have indicated a clus an altimate solution. Nor is if an object of this book to love support to the decirine of aldogonosis, which asserts the possibility of developing at the present day living matter from matter absolutely non-living Bonaparte, the hydospias Napoleon, was without any means of support. With his The author does submit, however, that we have arrived at a method of structural organic synthesis of artificial cells, which it does not give us natural organic life much an we are existing around us, does at least give us comething which admits of was willing to receive his nephews into his army, but he was not disposed to continue being placed in the gap, or, as preferably might be called, the borderland between tiving matter and dead matter, as these things are ordinarily understood. So far as a final explanation of the origin of life is concerned, Mr. Burke believes that we are merely at the dawn of knowledge and that twenty-five centuries hence people will look back upon the work done by scientists in the last hundred years in much the same way as we are accustomed to look back on the efforts made by the Creek mind of twenty-five centuries ago to unravel the problem which has puzzled man-

existence, which is discussed in a volu

kind for ages. After pointing out the nature of the prob em here discussed and outlining what the author has to say about the correlation of vital phenomena and the physical basis of life and also about spontaneous generation. we shall pass at once to his conclusions, which are set forth in a final chapter.

The doctrine of spontaneous generation was in the Middle Ages accepted as a fact and those who affirm it now are not such heretics as might at first sight be imagined It was, indeed, an accepted theory in Europe at an earlier period than the Middle Agesin fact, for more than eighteen hundred years. Not till the seventeenth century does it seem to have been seriously ques tioned. As Huxley has shown, it is just 237 years since Francesco Redi enunciated the hypothesis now known as biogenesis that all living matter has sprung from pre existing living matter. Subsequently Father Needham, who like Buffon the great French naturalist was a believer in what at the present day would be called abiogenesis, or the production of living matter from dead matter, produced ex periments which seemed to refute Redi's Thereupon the Abbé Spallanzani came forward in defence of Redi's hypothesis and demonstrated that, if the fusion used in Needham's experiments had been subjected to the temperature of boiling water for three-quarters of an hour and had the access of air been prevented by hermetically seal ing the tube no sign of living forms or animalcules would have appeared. Mr Burke holds that by these and later experiments, including those of Pasteur and Tyndall, nothing was really proved because, when animalcules did appear the obvious explanation was that the sterili zation had been imperfect; while, when they did not appear after heating, the still more obvious retort was that the process of sterilization had destroyed not merely previously existing life, but also the con ditions under which life in ordinary cir-

cumstances might have originated. There is no doubt that throughout the minute study of living forms which has gone on since the time of Harvey it has been generally assumed that the barrier between animate and inanimate nature is insurmountable and toward the close of the nineteenth century it was taken for granted that biology is marked off sharply from the a-biological sciences. The boundary between living and dead matter was supposed to be definable, whereas scientists are now inclined to think that it can no more b laid down than can the boundary between biology and psychology, or that between biology and sociology. The boundary between biology and physics now seems to

The author, for his part, is convinced that he dawn of life is not a subject of research that need be abandoned in despair. He concedes that it must have taken place as Huxley avers, in the remote vista of the past, when the earth was passing through physical and chemical conditions that perhaps it can no more see again than man can recall his infancy. It is also admitted that the living types upon our planet at the present day are, for the most part at any rate, if not altogether, the descendants of a long series of ancestors extending from a remote past down to the present day. Con sidering this aspect of his theme in his fifth chapter, the author points out that the types of living matter which we see around us constitute after all only a fraction, and perhaps an infinitesimally small fraction, of the vast numbers of such types that once existed but have long since perished. Amid this vast variety a few possessed the qualities which enabled them o perform the function of transmitting their kind, and a still smaller number the power of transmitting the kind of organisms which would persist in the surroundings which nature had laid out for them: till at length, as if against all opposition "a race was formed with conscience enough to know that it was vile and intelligence enough to know that it was insignificant. This race itself, like the individuals which constitute it, may die in its turn. "The uneasy consciousness which for a brief time had in this obscure corner broken the silence of the universe will then be at rest. Imperishable monuments and immortal deeds, death itself, and love, stronger than death, will be as though they never had been." From these considerations it would not appear, as Mr. A. J. Balfour has suggested, "that anything should be better or be worse for al that the labor, genius, devotion and suffering of Man have striven through countless generations to effect." In the eleventh chapter Mr. Burke maintains that spontaneous generation cannot be demonstrated, because in no experiment can we be certain that all forms of life have been destroyed, inasmuch as there may be, and probably are, organic types quite invisible under the highest microscopic powers at our disposal. Undoubtedly it may be asserted that in given circumstances all visible organic forms have been destroyed, but it cannot be shown that ultra-microscopic or even ultra-atomic types of organic life do not remain. Sterilizing is always open to the objection that some germs totally diforganic. se distinguished from inorganic, | ferent from those which had been eliminated

have survived. The method of sterilization which is proferred to ditration by Dr. bastion and others, is pronounced objectionable on the ground that even germof the same kind as the begor ones that are eliminated may etill get through it by no means certain that the method of disposion will aliminate even three form of life which we already know, so storile. from would, since it is morely a question of size, and those germs which have a got grown for a sufficient magnitude man not for offenmators.

for the final chapter attention is directed to the fact that, by the artificial producflow of cette in protophennic substances we have been enabled to imitate some the phenomena of nature. These types of agrificial life. with their metabolisms their inferactions with their surroundings heir growth, esproduction, decay and donth, all point for the genelistion that under similar though more complex conin nature through the most opposing or enmetaness were in a like manner formed Reasoning from analogy, our author would argue that the molecular and metabolic phenomena which we identify with life and which we witness on this, our ministry, planet, take place also in somewhat similar wave in other and remote worlds, where like forces play their part. It is not to be expected, however, that in those other planets precisely the same types of life are to be found as we can around us have to-day. The conditions cannot have been or be the same, and, therefore, variations of other types have doubtless become adapted to them. In all these various types, however, we should expect to recog nize the operation of like forces, the production of such organic forms as we are familiar with being there, as well as here the outcome of forces which are equally and everywhere subservient to the same

A Story of Motoring.

"Yesterday a plaything of the faw; to-day a servant of the many; to-morrow the necessity of humanity," writes Winthrop E. Scarritt, the scribe of "Three Mor in a Motor Car" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) The three men were American business men who took the motor car with them and toured through France and Switzer. land. The author is an enthusiastic automobilist and ex-president of the Automobile Club of America. His book is full of practical suggestions concerning the best method of transporting a car to Europa and of managing the journey in it after its arrival. The actual expenses incurred by the three men are frankly stated, their experiences in travelling simply narrated in homely fashion and without any attempt at literary style.

The account, while not without interest will be of most value as a guide book to automobilists desiring to make the same kind of a journey. A pleasant introduction by C. N. and A. M. Williamson prefaces the chronicle of the "Three Men in a Motor

George Meredith in Handy Shape.

A distinct service is rendered by Charles Scribner's Sons to the reading public in the publication of "The Works of George Meredith" in a convenient, tasteful edition It is called a "pocket" edition, and the volumes certainly fit that description, but in this age of flat dwellers the possibility of finding permanent space for the sixteen little volumes, which in clear legible type, on thin paper that is opaque, contain the complete works of a distinguished writer, will be appreciated greatly.

By the process of survival Mr. Meredith at 78 has become the chief of English men of letters. What rank he will take in literature the future must show; in his lifetime, certainly, it has been chiefly to educated readers that he has appealed. In his edition the text is that revision. He has never hesitated to revise, and some day when a critical edition of his works appears the changes between his first writing, particularly of the earlier books, and the last will make interesting material for the commentators.

Four volumes in neat bindings are nov pefore us. These contain "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Diana of the Crossways," "Sandra Belloni," which was first called "Emilia in England," and "Vittoria." The volumes are sold separately.

NANTUCKET HEARS THE NEWS Earthquake Letters From Her Sons and Daughters in California

Nantucket, with a population of less than 4,000, has so many of her natives, mostly Forty-niners, and the children of natives in California that the fire and earthquake letters sent to relatives at home were numerous enough to fill a whole page of the Inguirer and Mirror, the ancient newspaper published on the island each week. In the last Mirror there is a list of fifty Nantucket ers in California who have been heard from since the disaster, and there are fifty-two names under the heading "Nantucketers

Unheard From." The exodus of '40 was one of the thing that hurt Nantucket by taking away nearly all of her able bodied men. They sailed around the Horn in their whaling vessels and on the Pacific Coast quit the sea for the

mines. One of them, Capt. Sylvester Hodges, an old whaling commander and shipbuilder, made a record on the trip around the Horn by building a small steamboat with timbers of Nantucket oak on the deck of the sailing vessel on which he made the voyage. It was ready for launching when the ship reached the Golden Gate, and it was in the freight and passenger service on San Fran-

cisco Bay for many years. This skipper's son, Albert Hodges, is one of the writers to the Mirror. He tells about living in tents in his back yard with

many less fortunate refugees A letter from Alexander Starbuck's sister included this:

"The Methodist church is gone, with its fine organ, which stood back of the pulpit in a large old fashioned choir gallery The organ was found badly twisted and thrown into the middle of the church This will give some idea of the force of the earthquake."

Mrs. Charles Ray Allen received this ne from her granddaughter:

"Our pride, our beautiful city, simply wiped off the map. Oh, the terror of it is beyond human power to tell. It came at 5:12 A. M. (not slight and then hard, but full force at the very first), and for 48 second the crashing, snapping of wood in the house, plastering tearing from the walls, and making it like dense smoke, all the gas globes flying through the air, falling to the floor and breaking into millions of time pieces, furniture as heavy as a bureau wheeled right out into the middle of my wheeled right out into the middle of my room; every single picture, even the huge heavy ones, didn't only crash down, hit flew across the rooms in all directions and hit the walls on the opposite sides. "All this, with the huge brick chimneys on the houses falling through the roofs into rooms, is what we all (thousands of us) rushed through to get out into the streets, hoping for a little safety. We have not been to bed since, and it was a week ago to-day."